The Postmaster-General's Reasons Why the Government Should Receive Lower

VASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Postmaster-Genwashington, Aug. 1.—Postmaster-Gen-eral Wanamaker has made public a long letter to Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in reply to the latter's protest against the proposed reduction in Government tele-eraph rates. He insists that President's Green's unqualified statement that the privileges and benefits derived by the Western Union Company under the act of Western Union Company under the act of 1886 are purely imaginary, and that the company has never taken a stone or stick of timber, or appropriated a foot of land belonging to the Government under this law and supplementary act, are not sustained by the facts. The telegraph companies the same reality accounted the act. panies, he says, not only accepted the acts expecting substantial benefits would enme but in the case of the Western Union sue, but in the case of the Western Usion Telegraph Company notably great and conspicuous benefits have already ac-crued. Under these laws the company has claimed the right to use, without compensation of any kind as to right of way, all the highways of the country and streets and cities and towns as being post

roads and therefore open and free to its occupancy and uses, and in this claim has been sustained by the courts.

"Thus," Mr. Wannmaker says, "under the benefits of the act instead of not occupying a foot of public land as you assert. you are in fact occupying many thousands of mles of post roads, and are privileged to occupy all the highways of the United States. You have thus been able to occupy and use the streets in the large cities of Philadelphia and New York regardless of the views of the local authorities and almost reardless of public onginen. Even almost re ardiess of public opinion. Even the elevated railroads in New York City have been claimed as post roads and the claim sustained. In all other respects your company and other telegraph com-panies have secured substantial benefits from the Government and from the public under acts of Congress, but these I have mentioned are enough, I think, to sustain my former reference to the privileges and benefits given to you by the Government, the value of which, in my judgment, is ade of watch, in my judgment, is ad calculation. onforring such great privileges upon

you the Government, in my belief, expects and is entitled to receive not simply your exceptionally low rates to others, but

exceptionally low rates to others, but even a lower special rate."

Mr. Wannunker says that a Western Union official has admitted that some of the press associations get their news re-ports for a mill a word to each newspaper and in one association the rate is even lower than that. He does not criticise the tower than that. He does not criticise the press rate and says that it is not too low. It would be better, he thinks, for the pub-lic, the press and the telegraph companies if it were lower. He asks President Green if it is not true that the patronage from the enterprising press is the most profitable that the company has, and if it would

the that the company has, and if it would not in fact give still more profit if made still lower, reduced rates bringing increased business and enlarged profits.

The Postmaster-General believes that the new rate proposed for the Government would not materially after the amount of cash received by the company, while the Government would be analysed.

while the Government would be enabled to greatly quicken and vita-ize the transaction of its business in all departments. Mr. Wannaker says that on signal ser-vice business no reduction whatever has been made in the Government rates since 1871, but within that period the Western 1877, but within that period the Western Date, but within that period he western Union Commany has reduced the public rate from *2% to 30 cents per message. Within the past five years the public rate has fallen 18 per cent, but there has been to reduction whatever in Government rates. Taking these facts into account he believes that the Government has been pursuing for its telegraph service more than paying for its telegraph service more than any other cu-tomer giving a like or ap-proximate amount of business. Waiving proximate amount of themes, waving entirely the question of benefits accruing to the telegraph companies under the act of 1866 the Government, be thinks, cught to be put upon as favorable a hasis with respect to rates as their most favored cus-

Mr. Wanamaker closes his letter by saying that as be has consented to a request for a conference on the subject before any official order fixing the rates should be is-sued, he is yet quite willing to entertain any reasonable proposition based upon the known facts.

A LOUISIANA DUEL

One of the Participants Mortally and the Other Severely Wounded.

Baron Reuge La., Aug. 7.—A bloody duel took place yesterday morning near Cottonport, Avoyelles Parish, letween Charlie Armour and his father-inlaw, Harry Ducate, in which the former was severely and the latter mortally wounded. The duel grew out of an alteraction letween the two more at advance the section letween the two more at advance the section letween the two more at advance the section letween the two more at advance to the section letween the two more at advance to the section letween the two more at advance to the section letween the two more at advance to the section letween the two more at advance to the section letween the two more at advance to the section letween the two more at advance to the section letween the sec was severely and the latter mortality wounded. The duel grew out of an altercation between the two men at a dance the night before when arrangements were at once made for a meeting on the banks of the bayou in the morning. The two men faced one another at daybresk in the presence of fully fifty men, friends of the contestants, who had come to witness the duel. The men were placed in position with their backs to each ofter a made and a considerable distance anort. At the signal both turned and advanced rapidly, firing is they approached one another and account of the contestants. The two men are considerable distance anort. At the signal and both turned and advanced rapidly, firing is they approached one another and account of the contestants who had come to witness the duel. The men were placed in position with their backs to each ofter a made considerable distance anort. At the signal the contestants and advanced rapidly, firing is they approached one another more and and another nurse among the medicines in the bedreom I also took possession of abottle of brandy which was among the medicines in the bedreom I also took possession of abottle of brandy which was among the medicines in the bedreom I also took possession of a bottle of ment extract in the took possession of a walk in the garden. On returning to the bedreom I found Mrs. Maybrick changing som the co-operation of the United States (Townsley would have been lynched. Townsley would hav the duct. The men were placed in position with their backs to each offer and a considerable distance anert. At the signal both turned and advanced rapidly, firing as they approached one another anspects stopped until both iny pro-trate. upon the ground. Ducate had been struck n the stemach with seven backshot, making a wound from which he can not re-cover, while Armour's right knee had been shattered by rift-ball.

Given His Own Medicine.

Wixoxa Minn., Aug 7.—Ernest Hoppe,
a railroad laborer, living at Minne-ora
City, put a heavy log chain about the

had been confined without water. The brutal father said that if the boy had ded he would have rejoiced over the affair with a keg of beer.

The Plague at Warsaw.
St. Louis, Aug. 7.—Three St. Louis
MEXIA, Tex., Aug. 7.—On a farm yesterphysicians left last night for Warsaw, day seven miles from Mexia the eighteen-

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 7 .- Yester day afternoon a mob composed chiefly of Hungarians from works on the Mount Pleasant branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad went to the works of W. J. Rainer and drove the men away. T. J. Mitchell, the general superintendent. was Rainer and drove the men away. T. J. Mis barn and struck his head against the moad when opened would undoubtedly do into this his head hal failen and being in the engint souse at the time and kept the mob they with a revolver. No one was hurt and no damage was done to the works, where the workmen took to their heels. At Clarisas the men were forced out, as well as the laborers at work on the reservoir.

It is barn and struck his head against the moad when opened would undoubtedly do into this his head hal failen and being a moconscious he was unable to extricate himself. His wife, who got up later to attend to household duties, called to him and found him dying. A verdict of accidental death was rendered at the inquest. Owing to known despondency, it was generally believed at first that he had taken his own life, but investigation distinctions and fort Reno.

THE WORK COMPLETED.

The Sioux Sign the Treaty and Eleve Million Acres of Land Are Thrown Ope STANDING BOCK AGENCY. Dak., Aug. 7.

—The requisite number of signatures for the opening of the great Sioux reservation have been finally secured. The sensation of the day was the signing of Chief Gail. Gail made no speech, as was expected, but, with his faithful followers around him and in the presence of those whom for years he had influenced against giving up the lands, he marched silently to the roil, touched the pen, and, amid the applause of the friendly indians and the disapproving grunts of Sitting Bull's band, it was announced that Gail had signed. STANDING ROCK AGENCY, Dak., Aug.

signed.

This settled it. The Blackfeet and Upper and Lower Yanktonians followed Gall and signed with a rapidity and eagerness that proved the wonderful influence of this powerful chief. All day the lodder signed. Indians signed, and now the eleven mil-lion acres of land to which the whites have been lookingly longingly for years, are theirs.

Gall was sought out by a correspondent.
"I have given my consent," said he; "my
Indians have signed because I told them to, after learning that the Government could take our lands for nothing if it wanted to The whites have now got our lands, and I hope they will be satisfied and let us live in peace in the future." Hundreds of settlers have been camped on the eastern bank of the Missouri dur-

ing the last two months awaiting the success of the Commission, and although success of the Commission, and although for several weeks they were despondent, they are now jubilant and are receiving telegrams from friends all over the country giving notice of probable reinforcements. It is predicted that the rush to the reservation will be greater than the Okiaboma stamped; as the land is of much letter. stampede, as the land is of much bette quality and the prospects for prosperity

THE CHEROKEES.

The Downing-Mayes Party Defeated in the Elections - Better Prospects For the

TABLEQUAN, L T., Aug. 7 .- Contrary to first reports, which seemed to show the triumph of Chief Mayes and the Down-ings, yesteriay's developments show that Mayes was overwhelmingly defeated and that the next Council will be composed almost solidly of Nationals, who are in almost every respect opposed to the present Chief. Now that the election, which has been

the all-absorting issue in the Cherokee Nation, has been decided, public attention has turned to the Cherokee Strip question and its chances seem much brighter now than for months.

than for mentas.

Chief Mayes will return to-morrow, and it is expected that he will at once answer the proposition made by the Commission.

Knowing one assert that he will either appoint a Commission to confer with the Government representatives or that he himself, with the advice of his Executive Council or Cabinet, will discuss the matter

Connector Cannet, will ask to with them.

It is thought, however, the Cherokees will ask for time to examine and post themselves thoroughly upon the treaties with the Government and the Cherokee with the Government and the Cherokee Constitution, and the Commissioners will be invited to return in October, when the reply of the Cherokee delegates will be made and it will then be acted upon by the Council, which will meet in regular session in November.

During the interval the Commission will visit the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, as they have leady received telegram.

as they have lately received a telegram from Washington asking when they might reasonably be expected to visit the Derlington agency.

A GUTHRIE KILLING.

dispute Over a Claim Leads to a Murder at

Dispute Over a Claim Leads to a Murder at Guthete.

Mich. was shot yesterday by Dr. L. M. Townsley, the brother of Mr. Townsley, of the firm of Townsley & Winters, whole-sale grocers. The difficulty arose over a lot. Stevens was called from the bedside of a sick child to the city to protect his property. Townsley & Winters baving taken possession and removed furniture property. Townsley & Winters having taken possession and removed furniture belonging to Stevens, while he was away. Sievens got possession yesterday, and went to their store. The doctor drew a revolver upon him and used hard language and he went away. At noon Stevens returned unarmed and demanded a settlement, but was ordered off. Dr. Townsley drew a revolver, and Winters started at Stevens with a hatchet. Townsley fired killing Stevens instantly. Much excitement prevails. The Towns-

A St. Paul Lawyer, Who is Too Respecta-ble to Have His Name Published, Com-

mits Heavy Forgeries.
St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 7.—Forgeries to St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 7.—Forgeries to the amount of nearly \$30,000 have been committed in the name of John S. Blatidell, one of the oldest, wealthiest and best known residents of Minneapolis. The report is that a young lawyer in this city who is well known and popular, and whose father is wealthy and prominent about his work. Two or three hours later the boy's little brother and the high social and business position of his family, a settlement was removed. When Hoppe came home the neighbors put the chain about his neck and fastened him to a post near the house. The only offense of the boy was letting the sheep out of a pen, where they had been confined without waier. The brutal father said that if the boy had ded he would have rejoiced over the affair with a keg of beer.

To the previous good character of the man and it he high social and business position of his family, a settlement was sposition of his family, a settlement to the court Mrs Maybrick and t a shortly before her husband died she tail of he tally forgace her. Mrs. Maybrick is not a pretty woman, but she hands of Attorney Davis, and the hands of Attorney Davis and the han he was ill and could see no one.

THE MAYBRICK CASE.

American Woman Sentenced to Deat England for Poisoning Ber Husband An American Woman Sentenced to Death in England for Palsoning Her Husband-Brief History of the Case.

Liverpoot, Aug. 8.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Mayorick, on trial for the murder of her husband, brought in a verdict of guilty yesterday. Mrs. Maybrick was thereupon sentenced to death.

THE DISCOVERT.

A beby dropped a letter in a muddy street; the nursemaid opened the soiled

A beby dropped a letter in a muddy street; the nursemaid opened the soiled missive to put it in another envelope. This triffing incident revealed a most sensational story of husband poisoning and has brought the baby's mother under sentence of death. The nursemaid read the letter and concluded not to mail it. The letter was written with a pencil and was addsessed to A. Brierly. Esq., Huskisson street, Liverpool. It read as follows:

necessary instructions.

Since my return I have been nursing all day and night. He is sick unto death. The doctors held a consultation pesterdar. Now all depends upon how long his strength will hold out. Both my trothers-in-law are here and we are terribly anxious. I can not answer your letter fully te-day, darling, but relieve your mind of all fear of discovery now or in the future. M. has been delirious since Sunday and I know he is ignorant of everything even of the name of the street, also that he has not been making any inquiries whatever. The tale he told me was a mere fabrication, and only intended to frighten the truth out of me. In fact, he believes my statement, although he will not admit it.

You need not, therefore, go abroad on this ground, dearest; but in any case don't leave Enriland until I have seen you once again. You must feel that those two letters of mine were written under circamstances which must ever excuse their injustice in your eyes. Bo you suppose I could set as I am doing if I increby felt what I in ferred! If you wish to write to me about any thing do so, as all letters pass through my hands at present.

thing no so, as, as the hands at present.

Excuse this sernwl, my darling, but I does not leave the room for a moment, and I do not know when I shall be able to write to you again, to haste, your own.

innow when I shall be able to write to you again.
In haste, your own
Tho Ritt.
The letter was written by Florence
Elizabeth Maybrick, wife of James Maybrick, a rich cotion merchant of Liverpool. Within a few hours after the nursemaid opened the note, Maybrick was a
deed may The college. maid opened the note. Maybrick was a dead man. The girl gave the letter to tedwin Maybrick a brother of James, who allowed the funeral to go on without arousing suspicions, but he watched the widow clear y and consulted with the police. Shortly afterwards, while Mrs. Maybrick was ill in bed, protessing to be prostrated by her husband's death, the police made her a prisoner and removed her to the hospital ward of Waitham jail History of the Last. HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Mrs. Maybrick is the daughter of a banker named Chandler who lived in Mobile, Ala, at the time of the late war. After Mr Chandler who lived in Mobile, ala, at the time of the late war. After Mr Chandler who was an officer in the Germana army and for some time on the personal staff of the late Emperor Frederick when he was Crown Prince. Mrs. Von Bogue lived some time in Paris eight years ago. While coming from America with her daughter, then eighteen years old, they met Jamies Maybrick, at that time a man over forty years old and doing a large business in cotycers of and doing a large business in cotycers of the man and the control of the contr her daughter, then eighteen years old, they met Junies Maybriek, at that time a man over forty years old and doing a large business in cotten at Liverpool. Maybriek fell is love with Florence and after their nerval in England followed her to London. They were married at once in St. James' Chorch. Piccad lig. The bride was then described as from Norfolk. Va. Mrs. Maybriek had a separate fortune of about 80,000 a year left by her father. Her husband owned a fine residence, Hattecrease Hoose, Grassendale, a suburb of Liverpool. They went there to live and two children were the fruit of the marriage, who, since their mother's arrest have been placed in charge of their godmother. Mr. Maybrick had two brothers, ence of them. Michael, being as well known baritone at London took of the marriage with the better known in America as Stephen Adams, composer of "Nancy Lee" and other popular songs. A few weeks before he died James Ma briefs went to London to see Michael. He complained them of feeling strange ty unveil, and such he had been taking medicine which instead of making him better made few days before the letter which his bady dropped into the mid was written he was obliged to take to his bed and he grew rapidly worse. Mich el was called from London What followed is best told in this own words at the ceroner's inquest:

"Lound my irother James in bed, attended

What followed is best told in his own words at the coroner's injunes:

I found my brother James in bed, attended by a nurse. Mrs. Maybrick met me and went to the bedroom with my brother Edward and myself. I said to her i had a strong suspicion that my brother was not being properly teated.
What do you mean? said she, looking startled
I answered tha. I thought James would im
prove at once if he had another nurse. She
said she had the most right to nurse her has
band and had done so up to the present. Nex
day I called in two doctors and another nurse.

In consumers of a communication from the again changed, but my brother sank rapidly and died on May II, having been very delirious. 'On the day my brother died the children's nurse gave me a parcel and a box. The parcel was in a brown paper labelled 'Arsento-Poison.' In writing the words for cata were added. In this parcel were four small bottler containing a white fluid and with the labels scratched off. There was also a pocket hand brother or a piece of lunn in it. Porcel in the production and the second of the production of the pr

kerchief or a piece of linen in it. Purcel and bex were scaled."

When the case came to trial Mrs. Maybrick When the case came to trial Mrs. Maybrick sought to show that her husband habitually used arsensic, in order to explain the presence of traces of arsenic found in his stomach after his death, but the jury believed that she pois ened him and found he guilty. Sir Charles Russell was one of Mrs. Maybrick's attorneys The evidence introduced by the prosecution was all circumstantial but went to show that Mrs. Maybrick had approximately administrative distributions.

Shocking Kerosene Can Accident.

MEXIA, Tex., Aug. 7.—On a farm yesterday seven miles from Mexia the eighteen-year-oid daughter of George Zotz in starting a fire poured oil from a kerosene can. The cun *xploded, tearing her breast bed issue of such tickets and placing such additional control of the Western States Passenger Association yesterday the question of mileage tickets was discussed with a view to limiting the issue of such tickets and placing such additional control of the Western States Passenger Association yesterday the question of mileage tickets.

A Lawyer's Strange Death.

CARTHAGE. Mo. Aug. 7—Yesterday morning C. F. Green, a leading attorney, was found hanging nearly dead in his barn and life departed shortly afterward. He had failen down the steps leading to his barn and struck his bead against the lichon inside of two months, and that the mayor.

DISEASES OF SWINE.

The Conclusions of a Government Com-mission—Iwo Forms of Hog Cholers Prevalent—Uncertainty and Risk of In-culation.

oculation.
Washington, Aug. 9.—In December, 1888, Commissioner of Agriculture Colman appointed a special commission for the investigation of epidemic or rather epigootic diseases of swins. The commission

mas thereupon sentenced to death.

A beby dropped a letter in a muddy street; the nursemaid opened the soiled missive to put it in another envelope. This trifling incident revealed a most sensational story of husband poisoning and has brought the laby's mother under sentence of death. The nursemaid read the letter and concluded not to mail it. The letter was written with a pencil and was adds-seed to A. Brierly, Esq., Huskisson street, Liverpool. It read as follows:

DEAREST: Your letter under cover to G. came to hand just after I gave them for you on Monday. I did not expect to hear from you so soon, and delay occurred in giving him the necessary unstructions.

Since my return I have been nursing all day and night. He is sick unto death. The doctors held a consultation yesterday. Now all depends upon how long his strength will held out. Both my brothers in law are here and we are fully to-day, darling, but relieve your mind all four of discovery now or in the fullier.

by them the hog cholers germ, different from other microbes described as present in swine diseases. The commission is also of the opinion, although to a less positive degree, that the epidemic disease called by the bursen authorities, "swine plague" bas as its specific cause a certain n exhibiting characteristics which distin-ruish it from the "germ" of hog cholera cuish it from the "germ" of hog cholers. The discovery of the diseases and of the microbes to which they are due, must be considered original on the part of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at least as far as work in the United States is con-

In the opinion of the commission the epidemic disease of swine investigated, by Dr. Billings and others in Nebraska, however seemingly different in the published descriptions, is identical in its clinical features, pathological lesions and specific cause with this "bog cholera," and furthermore, that the pathogenic microbs, which is the specific cause of this disease, is identical in both instances.

It is the opinion of the commission that the microbe which Dr. Detmers at present regards as the specific cause of "hog cholera" is probably the same microbe which is considered by the bureau authorities as the specific cause of bog cholera.

hog cholera germ" in the tissues of the body of the pig. Therefore the failure of Dr. Billings in his researches to find the so-called swine plague germ in the tissues of the spiecn (the organ from which he most invariably made his cultures) can not be regarded as incontestible proof that the swine plague germ had no existence in the afflicted hogs which had fallen under his observation, and affords no evidence that this last named disease does not recur in Nebraska.

The commission regards the experiments concerning immunity as inconclusive and as more or less indefinite; yet it seems to be evident that there is a certain degree of protection against artificial ac-

seems to be evident that there is a certain degree of protection against artificial acquisition of hog cholera possessed by the Nebraska pigs which had been inoculated and which had recovered from the natural disease, the latter appearing to be slightly less protected than the former. It is a well known fact, brought to light by result investigations concerning the relevant investigations. cent investigations concerning the rela-tion of infectious diseases, that immunity tion of infectious diseases, that immunity or protection from a second attack, whether artificial or natural, is not absolute, but only in a relative degree. It is the opinion of the commission that disinfection, as a general practical means of preventing the enormous annual losses from diseases of swine in this country, can not be made effective under the concan not be made effective under the co ditions which exist in the West and other ditions which exist in the West and other regions where hog raising is extensive. As far as present knowledge extends, the treatment of existing cases is futile. There remain, therefore, to be considered but two alternative means of prevention—quarantine and extermination of infected hogs, with their surroundings, or, on the other hand, some form of preventive incentiation.

other hand, some form of preventive in-oculation.

Some of the tests made in Nebraska un-der the direction of Dr. Billings certainly give promi-e of great possibilities in this direction. It is the opinion of the com-mission, however, that an attempt to pro-duce immunity from 'hog cholera" artifi-cially by the use of living germs of the disease, either through the stomach or hy-conducte inculation, is very objectiontook pessession of a bottle of meat extract in the room and gave them to the doctor. I then took a walk in the garden. On returning to the bedroom I found Mrs. Maybrick changing some whisky from one bottle to another, placing it in one with a wide neck and changing the labels. I remonstrated with her and asked her how had a been so of a sediment in the bottle. The nurses were again changed, but my brother sank rapidly and died on May II, having been very delirious. "On the day my brother died the children, nurse gave me a parcel and a box. The parcel was fur a brown nater, labeled "Arsering and the content of the percentage of the children of the stances, to permanently stunt the growth

of the pig. The President Goes to Maine

The President Goes to Maine.
Boston, Aug. 9.—The special train with
President Harrison and party, President
Lord, of the Boston & Maine railroad;
Lieutenant-Governor Brackett, members
of the Governor's staff and a corps of
newspaper men pulled out of the Boston & Maine depot at nine o'clock yesterday morning on the way to Bar Harbor. The engine, which is the new 45-ton locomo-tive Tippecance, was decorated with Tippecanoe, was decorated with owers. Great crowds cheered the President at

the station, and he bowed right and left from the rear platform, but made no Crowds greeted the President at every

Happy Jack, Unhappy Jim.
FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 9.—Jack Spaniard and Jim Walker, two men sentenced

six months in jail, or both.

THE BIRTH OF HELENA.

Rich Mineral Find Stumbled Upon By Discouraged Prospectors. Equally interesting are the circumtances attending the birth of Helena. Four young miners, whose names are not associated with the city's later history, in May, 1864, were wandering along the main range prospecting. They had been unable to obtain claims the main range prospecting. previously encamped. They grimly named the valley "Last Chance gulch," and last Chance gulch it is to-day. They sank two holes to bedrock, and their hearts leaped high when they counted \$3.60 in dust in their first pan. Each of these four adver turers made a fortune from his claim and soon a big camp was drawn together. One of the miners, who had been impressed with the fascinations of Homer's heroine, gallantly urged the name of Helena as most appropriate for the name of the new city

and Helena it became. It stands to-day in the very botton where the Last Chance pilgrims made their first discoveries. A most absurd and yet a more picturesque situation would be most difficult to fancy. Its chief business thoroughfare lies directly in the bottom of Last Chance gulch, at the farther end of which the patient Chinaman is still washing his pan of dirt and realizing a fortune larger than in his own country he had ever dreamed of achieving. millions were taken from Last Chance gulch before it was abandoned to merchants and shopkeepers, and even now the builder of a new find laborers willing to dig his cellar for the dirt they take from it .- N. Y. Tribune.

Where Women Take No Chances. Alabama Major-No, sir: there are

o postmistresses in our State. Gallant Virginian — No postmisresses at all, Major? Why, that'

queer. Alabama Major-Not at all. You see, we shoot everybody who reads our postal cards.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

-Two colored men of South Caro lina, one the pastor of a colored church at Columbia, have invented a cotton chopper which proves to be such a valuable invention that they have sold a share in it to two white men for \$20,000. One of the inventors is said to have devised a self-pumping machine which is almost a perpetual motion machine. The contrivance is put in a well and pumps water from the time it is started until it is stopped.

time it is started until it is stopped.

What wrought the change! This woman's face is right.
Her eye is tright.
Her eye is tright.
At truly, its a roodly sight.
A few brief months are bercheek
Was palid and her step was weak.
The end is near
Sighed many a friend who held ber dear.
I can tell you what wrought the change in her. She was told by a friend, who, like her, had suffered untold misery from a complication of female troubles, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription would certainly cure her. This friend "knew whereof she spoke," for she had been cured by the remedy she advised her friend to use. She is enthusinstic in its praise, and tells her friends that Dr. Pierce deserves the universal, gratitude of womankind for having given it this infalliber grandrated to give satisfaction in every case or money refunded. or money refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, one a dose. Cure

A MINISTER once began his praying after the choir had performed an anthem by say-ing: "Lord, thou understandest what the choir has said, though we did not under-stand a word."

Ir you are tired taking the large old fash-ioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand every thing. One pill a dose. Try them.

A San Francisco firm has built the larges wine cellar in the world. It is capable o holding 3,000,000 gallons of wine. Its cos was \$250,000.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

| HOGS-Good to choice heary 4 00 | WHEAT-No. 2 red | 66 | No. 2 soft | 67 | OATS-No. 2 | 19 | RYE-No. 2 | 19 | RYE-No. 3 | 45 | HLOUR-Patents, per sack | 2 09 | HAY-Baied | 4 50 | BUTTER-Choice creamery | 10 | CHEESE-Full cream | 6 | EGGS-Choice | 99 | BACON Hams | 10 | Shoulders | 5 | Sides | 7 | LARD | 66 WHEAT-No. c red. LARD...... POTATOES.... ST. LOUIS. CATTLE-Shipping steers ... 400 @ 445 Butchers' steers ... 375 @ 425 Butchen' stoers 3 73
HOGS—Packing 4 66
SHEEP—Fair to choice 3 69
FLOUR—Choice 3 59
WHEAT—No. 7 red 73
CORN—No. 2 23
OATS—No. 2 19
RYE—No. 2 28
DUTTERS 6

BUTTER-Creamery
PORK
CHICAGO. ... 11 20 @ 11 25 Appeals for executive elemency.

Sensational Literature.

Chicago, Aug. 9—A determined effort is to be made to enforce the new State law against sensational "police" literature.

The Western Society for the Suppression of Vice calls the attention of the public to the law, which prohibits selling, leading, giving away or showing to any minor child any paper or publication principally devoted to illustrating or describing criminal deeds. The prohibition covers the exhibition of such publications in any place within the view of minor children and the employing of minors to sell such papers. The penalty is not more than 8000 fine or not m

A Great Railroad.

Not long ago Mr. George H. Daniels, the general passenger agent of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, in extending an invitation to foreigners to visit this country, directed their attention to the fact that the United States of America is the greatest country on earth, peopled with sixty million of the most civilized and enterprising people on the globe; that the New York Central Railroad is the greatest railroad on earth—the only four-track road in the world; that it started from the largest city on the continent, passed through the richon the continent, passed through the rich-They had been unable to obtain claims in Alder gulch. and their objective point, in case they should fail to strike a rich field of their own, was Koonsual, in Beritish Columbia, where common report had located valuable diggings. They camped one night in the gulch where Helena stands to-day, but though they found "color" they were not particularly pleased. They doubted if gold was there in any thing like paying quantities. They pushed a head, therefore, crossed the range, and had gone as many as thirty miles northward when they encountered a man who dispelled their dreams of Koonsuai. He said the good claims were all gone, and the best of them were poor anyhow. This news was a great discouragement to the party. They had a rather dismal council, and lately left was their only hope. Accordingly, the next morning they turned around and came back to the spot upon which they hal previously encamped. They grimly named the valley "Last Chance gulch," and last Chance gulch, "and last Chance gulch," and last Chance gulch," and last Chance gulch," and last Chance gulch," and last Chance gulch, "and last Chance gulch," and last Chance gulch," and last Chance gulch, "and last Chance gulch," and last Chance gulch," and last Chance gulch," and last Chance gulch, "and last Chance gulch," and last Chance gulch," and last Chance gulch, "and last Chance gulch," and last Chance gulch," and last Chance gulch, "and last Chance gulch," and last Chance gulch, "and last

A Great Railroad.

"What is an echol" asked the teacher of the infant class. "It's what you hear when you shout," replied a youngster. "Is it caused by a hill or a hollow!" again asked the teacher. "Both," was the ready reply. "How so?" "The hill throws back the holler."

Next to an Approving Conscience,
A vigorous stomach is the greatest of mundane blessings. Sound digestion is a guaranty of quiet nerves, muscular clasticity, a hearty appetite and a regular habit of body.
Though not always a natural endowment, it may be acquired through the agency of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the most effective invigorants and blood fertilizers in existence. This fine tonic also fortifies those who use it against malaria, and remedies billousness, constipation and rheumatism. Next to an Approving Conscien

Two Scorea worthies were lately criticising the new minister very severely. Said John, the discontented, about the reverend gentleman: "Well, ye see, frae Monday to Saturday be's invessible, and on Sabbath he's incomprehensible."

Ir you are suffering from Malaria, ask your druggist for Shallenberger's Antidate for Malaria. If he don't have it, and tells you he has semething just as good, don't believe him, but send one dollar to Dr. A. T. Shallenberger, Rochester, Penn'a., and get the Antidate by mall. A few doses will restore you to perfect health. The Medicine is in the form of pills, but is not a purgative. It not only destroys Malaria, but is an excellent tonic.

THE nutborities in Holland have decreed that women can not serve on a school board. In Sweden it has been decided that they can.

Ir Dobbins' Electric Soap is what so mainsist that it is, you can not afford to without it. Your grocer has it, or can git, and you can decide for powerfy very soo Don't let Monday pass without trying it.

THERE are five girls in one of the Humphries families, of Fieming County, Ky., and their names are Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Florida and Virginia. SEA air roughens the skin. Use Glenn

Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

Neven whisper in company. If what you wish to say can not be spoken aloud, reserve it until another time.

To recutate the stomach, liver and bowels, and promote direction, take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills every night. Try them.

Piccapitates of red and green cloth came into fashion at the close of the fifteenth Have you tried "Tansill's Punch" Cigar!

Navanappear indifferent when others are talking. Listen politely to every thing, and don't interrupt.

GRAY hair is by universal custom prohib-ited in Persia and is never seen.

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